

Wilson Appoints "Surveyor General" for Army



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GERMAN REPLY REFUSES WILSON PEACE; STANDS FIRMLY BY AUSTRIA AND TURKEY

PRESIDENT WILSON NAMES EDWARD R. STETTINIUS TO BUY ARMY MUNITIONS

Member of Morgan Firm Will Have Charge of All Supplies.

OVER FIVE WAR BUREAUS

Newly Created Position Equivalent to Minister of Munitions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Edward R. Stettinius of New York was appointed today surveyor general for all army purchases. This is a newly created position which is equivalent to the position of Minister of Munitions, for which there has been agitation in Congress.

The principal difference is that the Surveyor General is subordinate to the Secretary of War, while a Minister or Director of Munitions, as contemplated in the Senate bill, would be of coordinate or equal authority and a member of the Cabinet.

Secretary of War Baker said: "Mr. Stettinius has been appointed Surveyor General of all army purchases. He will be in charge of the procurement and production of all supplies by the five army bureaus—ordnance, quartermaster, signal, engineer and medical.

"It will be his duty to coordinate (Continued on Twelfth Page)



EDWARD R. STETTINIUS.

PRESIDENT HAS SLIGHT COLD.

Remains in the White House All Day, Cutting Out Engagements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson cancelled all his engagements for this afternoon, including a church meeting booked for 2:30 P. M., and remained in the White House. It was announced that he has a slight cold.

POOR SANITATION CAUSED EPIDEMICS IN ARMY CAMPS

Surgeon General Gorgas Tells Senate Committee of Delays With Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Lack of proper sanitary facilities and overcrowding are responsible for epidemics which have left their mark on training camps, Surgeon General Gorgas today told the Senate Military Committee.

Gen. Gorgas told the committee that "practically none" of the National Guard camps had proper sanitary arrangements. His earnest recommendation that fully equipped hospitals should also be provided before men were sent to the camps was disregarded by the War Department, he said.

Forty per cent. of the pneumonia cases in camps followed measles that resulted directly from overcrowding, he added.

"I have always recommended that troops in permanent camps should have sixty square feet of floor space per man. That was reduced to fifty, then to forty-five, at the request of the War Department.

Without doubt, Gorgas added, the death of men in camps would have been much more safeguarded if they had not been forced to suffer from shortages of warm winter clothing. Gorgas said he was not convinced about reduction of camp sites because the Administration wished to "centralize" leaving the selection and management of camps to department commanders.

There was great delay, Gorgas said, in providing heat for camps. In some camps, he said, hospitals are not yet completed.

Gorgas said he favors use of the public health service equipment and organization to help the army medical corps in improving camp sanitary conditions.

"That has already been suggested," said Gorgas, "though I don't know whether it has officially gotten as far as the Secretary of War yet."

Gorgas admitted that the men had been called to camp before the latter had been sufficiently completed.

"Don't you think it would have been better for the men and for their training to have waited until the camps were more nearly completed?" asked Senator Thomas of Colorado.

"Better for the men, certainly," answered Gorgas, "but, owing to the exigencies of the war situation, it would have been unfortunate if we had delayed two or three months getting these men in training."

Asked if he had been consulted about the want and change in material of army uniforms Gorgas said he was not, but he thought that uniform cloth made of partly shoddy was probably as good as woolen cloth.

Senator Frelinghuysen asked whether Gorgas had been informed of an order issued last July holding up hospital construction. Gorgas said he knew of no such order, but Frelinghuysen insisted it had been given. Gorgas said selection of some camp sites on low ground made it more difficult to provide proper sanitation, but expressed the belief it would be possible to overcome this handicap by the coming summer.

Gorgas said that nine of the National Army camps were yet completed fully. None of them had sewage connections.

GERMANY'S ANSWERS TO WILSON SPEECH ON WAR AIMS AND PEACE, POINT BY POINT

WILSON'S PROPOSALS:

- 1—Open diplomacy.
- 2—Freedom of the seas.
- 3—No economic barriers and equality of trade conditions.
- 4—Guarantees for reduction of armaments.
- 5—Free, open-minded and impartial adjustments of all colonial claims based upon the principle of interests of the populations.
- 6—Evacuation by the Central Empires of all Russian territory and complete territorial and political independence of that nation.
- 7—Restoration of Belgium.
- 8—Restoration of occupied French territory and "righting the wrong done France by Prussia in 1871" in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine.
- 9—Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along the lines of nationality.
- 10—Austria-Hungary's peoples to be accorded free opportunity of autonomous development.
- 11—Evacuation of Balkan states and their separate independence guaranteed.
- 12—Turkey's possessions not to be molested, except as to states with nationalities other than Turkish, which must be afforded opportunity for autonomous development. Free passage of the Dardanelles.
- 13—Independence of Poland.
- 14—A general association must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording neutral guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

GERMANY'S REPLY:

On the first four points an agreement is obtainable without difficulty.

This chiefly concerns England, but President Wilson's proposal could be taken into consideration respecting the colonies demanded by Germany. Evacuation of Russian territory is a question that concerns Russia and the Central Powers.

This can be settled only in peace negotiations, but Germany has never demanded the incorporation of Belgian territory by violence.

Germany does not wish annexations by violence, but this is a question only to be discussed by France and Germany. There can be no talk of the cession of Alsace-Lorraine.

On the ninth and tenth points Germany remains solidly with Austria-Hungary.

"The future of the Balkans is of paramount importance to the political interests of Austria-Hungary. German interests are also concerned. We will guard them to the utmost."

Germany will not forestall Turkey's attitude, but believes the integrity of Turkey and the safety of her capital are connected with the question of the Dardanelles Strait, which is of important vital interest to Germany.

The state of Poland will be decided by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

When all other questions are settled Germany will be ready to discuss the question of a League of Nations.

GERMANS MUTINY; 117 SHOT DOWN BY MACHINE GUNS

44 Rebellious Mine Sweepers Killed After Throwing Officer Overboard.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A German mine sweeper with the rank of lieutenant, who has deserted from Kiel, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Express, states that discontent among the men of the German fleet is much more serious than it is usually. He asserts that there have been important revolts, generally among the crews of mine sweepers.

Three weeks ago a squadron of minesweeping trawlers entered Hamburg after an expedition in which three men were lost in an encounter with the British and one of the trawlers was damaged.

Before the men were permitted to go ashore, according to this account, they were notified that they must report back for duty within an hour. They asked time for rest. The lieutenant commander refused, whereupon 120 men declined to obey the order.

An hour later a lieutenant named Wagner arrived and ordered the men to return to their boats. They refused. The lieutenant went to the men and struck two of them, the despatch continues. He was thrown into the water and left to drown.

The commander, who had fled, and the mutiny, despatched a mine sweeper carrying two machine guns, which were fired into the crowd of rebels, killing forty-four and wounding seventy-three. The rebels were arrested and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five to twenty years.

SHIP DESIGNER FERRIS RESIGNS UNDER FIRE

Alleged That He Demanded Commission for Contracts Let to Constructing Firm.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The resignation of Theodore L. Ferris, chief ship designer for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was accepted today by Chairman Harbo of the Shipping Board. The resignation is believed to be the result of charges made before the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday by Philip D. Sloan who testified that Mr. Ferris, despite his receipt of a salary of \$20,000 per annum, had arranged for the payment of a total of \$75,000 to himself, a 1 per cent. commission on contracts totaling \$7,500,000, let to the Sloan Company.

The Sloan company has a total of sixteen ships was obtained through the Shipping Board. Mr. Ferris is now recommended the Sloan Company, and this concern obtained Shipping Board contracts before the yard was completed and while shipbuilding concerns with Sloan had no operation were compelled to wait for contracts.

Mr. Ferris continued that he had a right to accept a commission on the ship designs which he had drafted, although Chairman Harbo, it is alleged, authorized Charles M. Barker of the Shipping Board, to officials of the Sloan Company. Mr. Barker in turn recommended the Sloan Company, and this concern obtained Shipping Board contracts before the yard was completed and while shipbuilding concerns with Sloan had no operation were compelled to wait for contracts.

GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK BY GERMAN MINES

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 25.—The mine which sank the German destroyer A 22 and A 23 was of German origin.

The seventeen ships which sank at the A 24, the last destroyer of the German fleet, sank at the same place.

It was found that a mine was placed in the water by a German submarine.

WASHINGTON FINDS NO HOPE OF PEACE IN HERTLING SPEECH

Opinion Is That Chancellor Is Even More Uncompromising Than Heretofore.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Based on the rabid outbursts of the speeches of the German and Austrian leaders to their respective Parliaments, the opinion is expressed by officials here that no substantial advance towards the final peace might be anticipated.

Attention has been directed to the fact that there is a singular resemblance between von Hertling's statement that the terms outlined by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George "contain certain principles which could be accepted by Germany, but the concrete proposals were unsatisfactory" and President Wilson's characterization of the terms proposed by the Central Powers as "an outline of settlement, which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific programme of practical terms was added. That programme presented no concessions at all, either to sovereignty of Russia or to the independence of the population with whom Belgium's death, but means in a word that the Central Powers were to keep every foot of territory, their armed forces had occupied."

The German President's reference to the "outline of settlement" is a repetition of the terms outlined by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George "contain certain principles which could be accepted by Germany, but the concrete proposals were unsatisfactory" and President Wilson's characterization of the terms proposed by the Central Powers as "an outline of settlement, which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific programme of practical terms was added. That programme presented no concessions at all, either to sovereignty of Russia or to the independence of the population with whom Belgium's death, but means in a word that the Central Powers were to keep every foot of territory, their armed forces had occupied."

RESTORATION OF ALSACE IS REJECTED BY GERMANY; WANTS CONTROL OF POLAND

General Peace Not Possible, Declares Chancellor Hertling, Unless Vital Interests of Empire Are Insured—No Intention of Annexing Belgium by Violence.

BERLIN (via London), Jan. 25.—In a speech to the Main Committee of the Reichstag yesterday Count Von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, made a reply to the recent addresses of President Wilson and Lloyd George.

Chancellor Hertling, in concluding his speech, announced: "A durable, general peace is impossible so long as the lasting integrity of the German Empire and the security of its vital interests is not insured."

Commenting on the fourteen points in the programme for world peace set forth in President Wilson's address to Congress, the Chancellor said an agreement could be obtained without difficulty on the first four points.

Germany never demanded the incorporation of Belgian territory by violence, the Chancellor asserted. He said the state of Poland would be decided by Germany and Austria-Hungary. When all other questions had been settled, he added, Germany would be ready to discuss the question of a League of Peace.

The Chancellor declared that Germany did not wish annexations by violence, but that the question of Northern France could be discussed only by France and Germany. He asserted there could be no talk of the cession of Alsace-Lorraine.

Count von Hertling said that the evacuation of Russian territory was a question which only concerns Russia and the Central Powers.

SOCIALIST LEADER ATTACKS HERTLING.
Philip Scheidemann, Majority Socialist leader, bitterly disagreed with some points in Chancellor Hertling's speech.

Scheidemann declared the submarine warfare, which had drawn America into the war, had failed. He expressed regret that Chancellor Hertling had not regarded President Wilson's message as an honest declaration looking to peace.

He likewise disapproved of Hertling's statement that Alsace-Lorraine must be German, stating his belief that if the Belgian question was cleared up, the Alsace-Lorraine problem could be solved.

TEXT OF HERTLING'S REPLY TO WILSON AND LLOYD GEORGE

German Chancellor Goes Over President's Proposals, One by One, and Rejects All but Four.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—Following the text of Chancellor von Hertling's reply to the war aims statement by President Wilson and Lloyd George.

"I now come to President Wilson. Here, too, I recognize that the tone appears to have changed. The unanimous rejection of Mr. Wilson's attempt, in reply to the Pope's note, to sow discord between the German Government and the German people has had its effect.

"This unanimous rejection might also be the case with others who would not be able to agree to the publicity of peace negotiations. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are being conducted with full publicity. This proves that we are quite ready to accept this proposal and declare pub-

Announcement

Beginning to-morrow, Saturday, the price of The World, Morning and Evening editions, will be TWO CENTS instead of ONE CENT as heretofore.

This step is made necessary for all New York newspapers by the tremendous increase in the price of print paper and the costs of production caused by the Great War which has been felt in every line of industry in the United States.

The newspapers of New York have resisted the tendency toward an increase in price up to the present, although months ago the newspapers of Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and other interior cities found it necessary to increase to two cents. In some cities this action was taken more than a year ago.

Every ONE CENT newspaper in New York and Brooklyn, Morning and Evening, including the German language newspapers, now finds it necessary to increase to TWO CENTS.

In addition to the great and unusual increased cost of print paper and of production forced upon the newspapers of New York by conditions beyond their control, the immensely increased burden of cable tolls and of gathering news in the various war zones of the great conflict, by means of highly organized staffs of war correspondents maintained abroad at extraordinary expense, is a factor that must be apparent to all.

The readers of The World will recognize the necessity of a change of price, which is compelling on all New York newspapers.